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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/692,538	10/20/2000	John O. Moody	FS-00504	3407
30743	7590	05/07/2004	EXAMINER	
WHITHAM, CURTIS & CHRISTOFFERSON, P.C.			NGUYEN, NAM V	
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SUITE 340			PAPER NUMBER	
RESTON, VA 20190			2635	

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14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/692,538

Applicant(s)

MOODY ET AL.

Examiner

Nam V Nguyen

Art Unit

2635

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This communication is in response to applicant's response to Appeal Brief which is filed February 7, 2004.

Claims 1-15 are pending.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's amendment and arguments with respect to claims 1 and 6, filed June 5, 2003 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an

Art Unit: 2635

international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1-2, 6-8 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Carter et al. (US# 6,659,947).

Referring to claims 1 and 6, Carter et al. disclose a transponder (49B) (i.e. a transponder for location tracking devices) and an asset tracking system (38) (i.e. a central monitoring stations) (column 1 lines 46 to column 2 line 17; see Figure 1) including

a computer network (38 to 48) (i.e. a wireless Local Area Networks system) supporting a plurality of wireless links from respective wireless access points (30) (i.e. a multi-WLAN access point) of said computer network (32) (i.e. a hospital network) (column 3 lines 47 to column 4 line 49; see Figure 1),

a transponder (49B) detectable by said network (38), said transponder (49B) including means for transmitting identification information (i.e. an unique identification) corresponding to said transponder (49B) (column 5 lines 20 to 57; column 6 lines 11 to 51), and

Means for accessing and reporting internal network access point information in association with said identification information (column 6 line 52 to column 7 line 33; see Figure 2).

Art Unit: 2635

Referring to claim 2, Carter et al. disclose a transponder as recited in claim 1, further including a memory (not label) and wherein said means for transmitting a signal includes means for transmitting signals representing data stored in said memory (column 6 lines 11 to 51).

Referring to claim 15, Carter et al. disclose a transponder as recited in claim 1, wherein said means for receiving an interrogation signal includes means for receiving an interrogation signal from an access point (30) of said standard wireless data network (32) (column 5 lines 20 to 57; see Figure 1).

Referring to claims 7 and 8, Carter et al. disclose a system as recited in claim 6, further including means for associating internal network access point information with geographical locations (column 6 lines 11 to 51).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. (US# 6,659,947) as applied to claim 2 above, and in view of Welles, II et al. (US# 5,691,980).

Referring to claim 3-5, Carter et al. disclose a system as recited in claim 2, however, Carter et al. did not explicitly disclose means for sensing a condition of said device and further including means responsive to a detected change of condition for controlling said means for transmitting a signal.

In the same field of endeavor of wireless communication system, Welles, II et al. teach that means for sensing a condition (68) of said device (10) (column 5 lines 27 to 38; see Figures 1 and 2) and further including means responsive to a detected change of condition for controlling said means for transmitting a signal (column 1 line 47 to column 2 line 16; column 5 lines 4 to 23) in order to transmit the condition of temperature or pressure of the unit to the central station.

One of ordinary skilled in the art recognizes the need to add sensors in the tracking units and a responsive to a detected change of condition of Welles, II et al. in location tracking and monitoring devices of Carter et al. because Carter et al. suggest it is desired to provide a physiologic data collected from a patient is made available for realtime viewing and monitoring on a network system (column 5 lines 20 to 40; see Figure 1) and Welles, II et al. teach that a tracking unit with sensor devices to communicate the messages and commands with the central station (column 4 lines 1 to 16) in order to enhance reliability of the communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to add sensors in the tracking units and a responsive to a detected change of condition of Welles, II et al. in a location tracking and monitoring devices of Carter et al. with the motivation for doing so would have been to provide the tracking asset system has the capability to independently determine and report the status of location tracking and monitoring devices remotely from a central monitoring station in a wireless LAN system.

Claims 9-10 and 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. (US# 6,659,947) as applied to claim 6 above, and in view of Stewart (US# 5,835,061).

Referring to claim 9, Carter et al. disclose a system as recited in claim 6, however, Carter et al. did not explicitly disclose further including means for determining proximity of said transponder to an access point.

In the same field of endeavor of communication service system, Stewart teaches that means for determining proximity of said transponder (5) (i.e. mobile unit) to an access point (10) (column 3 line 64 to column 4 line 7; see Figures 1-2) in order to send or to receive information which may include text, voice data and video data.

One of ordinary skilled in the art recognizes using an access point to determine a mobile unit is within the range of the access point of Stewart in a real time patient monitoring wireless LAN system of Carter et al. because Carter et al. suggest it is desired to provide a location tracking devices to be worn on a patient can be monitoring or tracking by the access points within a facility (column 6 lines 11 to 51; see Figure 1) and Stewart teaches that means for determining proximity of said a mobile unit to an access point (column 3 line 64 to column 4 line 7; see Figures 1-2) in order to increase efficiently and to enhance reliability of the communication of an access point. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to use an access point to determine the mobile unit is within the range of the access point of Stewart in a real time patient monitoring

Art Unit: 2635

wireless LAN system of Carter et al. with the motivation for doing so would have been to provide the tracking asset system has the capability to independently determine and report the status of the tag remotely from a central station.

Referring to claim 10, Carter et al. in view of Stewart disclose a system as recited in claim 9 above, Stewart disclose wherein said means for determining proximity includes triangulation means (column 6 lines 3 to 26).

Referring to claims 13 and 14, Carter et al. in view of Stewart disclose a system as recited in claim 9 above, the claims 13 and 14 same in that the claims 7 and 8 already addressed above therefore claims 13 and 14 are also rejected for the same reasons given with respect to claims 7 and 8.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. (US# 6,659,947) in view of Stewart (US# 5,835,061) as applied to claim 9 above, and in further view of Raleigh et al. (US# 6,101,399).

Referring to claim 11, Carter et al. in view of Stewart disclose a system as recited in claim 9, however, Carter et al. in view of Stewart did not explicitly disclose means for determining proximity includes quadratic optimization means.



Art Unit: 2635

In the same field of endeavor of wireless communication system, Raleigh et al. teach that means for determining proximity includes quadratic optimization means (column 3 lines 34 to 54; column 18 lines 1 to 19) in order to optimum transmit beam pattern.

One of ordinary skilled in the art recognizes the need to use the quadratic optimization means to determine the proximity of Raleigh et al. in multi-band access points of Carter et al. in view of Stewart because Carter et al. suggest it is desired to use multi-band access points to determine the location of location tracking and monitoring devices (column 5 lines 20 to 40) and Raleigh et al. teaches that determining proximity using the quadratic optimization means (column 3 lines 33 to 55; see Figure 1) in order to find the distance of mobiles object to the base station. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to use the quadratic optimization means to determine the proximity of Raleigh et al. in multi-band access points of Carter et al. in view of Stewart with the motivation for doing so would have been to provide the distance of location tracking devices from wireless LAN access points in order to collects the data and resolves them into positional estimates.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. (US# 6,659,947) in view of Stewart (US# 5,835,061) as applied to claim 9 above, and in further view of Gamlyn et al. (US# 5,749,367).

Referring to claim 12, Carter et al. in view of Stewart disclose a system as recited in claim 9, however, Carter et al. in view of Stewart did not explicitly disclose means for determining proximity includes a neural network.

Art Unit: 2635

In the same field of endeavor of wireless communication system, Gamlyn et al. teach that means for determining proximity includes a neural network (column 1 lines 30 to 64) in order to obtain the monitor changes in the functioning or performance of a person.

One of ordinary skilled in the art recognizes the need to determine the proximity includes a neural network of Gamlyn et al. in determining the position by the network links of Carter et al. in view of Stewart because Carter et al. suggest it is desired to provide information regarding the position of location tracking devices and a wireless LAN access point (column 5 lines 20 to 40; see Figure 1) and Gamlyn et al. teaches that determining proximity includes a neural network (column 7 lines 26 to 48) in order to determine the vector is within or beyond a threshold range of the reference vectors. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to determine the proximity includes a neural network of Gamlyn et al. in determining the position by the network links of Carter et al. in view of Stewart with the motivation for doing so would have been to provide an output a signal in order to initiate an event such as the generation of an alarm or the storage of data.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nam V Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-305-3867. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Horabik can be reached on 703-305-4704. The fax phone numbers for the

Art Unit: 2635

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Nam Nguyen  
April 22, 2004



MICHAEL HORABIK  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

